THE Nº. 106.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *May* 5, 1747.

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE perus'd the piece sent you by Mr. *Q in the Corner*, in relation to a regulation of our Staple, which, in my humble opinion, does not deserve a serious answer; yet, as the subject of it is of the last consequence to every man in *Maryland*, and this author, should his performance pass without any observation, may possibly triumph upon an imagination that his arguments are unanswerable, and mislead some unthinking people *out of his corner*, to give into his sentiments, I have been at the pains to make some remarks upon it.

This author sets out with a declaration of his opinion, that an Inspection Law *will be a destruction to the whole country in general (except to a few particular persons)*, but has not yet pleased to explain the grounds of his opinion, further than roundly asserting, that the expence of the first year will not amount to less than 17000 *l.* which he says, *would be too great a sum, if we consider the small advantages we shall reap, and the many inconveniences we shall be put to by it.* Well, Mr. *Q in the Corner* has found out that we may reap some *small advantages from what will be destructive to the whole country*; for I suppose, that in his Wit, he intended to include his few excepted particular persons: This discovery is worthy the sagacity of Mr. *Q in the Corner*. But to proceed, I really agree with him, that 17000 *l.* or any other sum, if it exceeds the advantages we shall reap by an Inspection Law, is too much, and that if such Law would be of but small advantage, and attended with inconveniences equal to that small advantage, it ought not to be made; but as we have only Mr. *Q in the Corner*'s bare word for this, and as I am out of his *corner*, I own I am unconvinced, and I hope nobody else who is in my condition, will put faith upon his sleeve, but rather consider for himself, and make use of the best lights he can come at.

The most material argument, next to the terrible sum of 17000 *l.* proceeds from Mr. *Q in the Corner*'s charity and compassion for the poorer sort of people, who ought to be consider'd. That charity to the poor is an affecting topic nobody will deny, as I believe no honest man will assert or think, that an imputation of being charitable or compassionate will justify misrepresentations in matters of fact, or false reasoning on any occasion. Whether there be any thing of this kind in Mr. *Q in the Corner*'s state of the case of the poor man, will best appear, by laying that state before my reader, in Mr. *Q in the Corner*'s own words: "Well, let us suppose a man [I suppose he intends a poor man, because he is to pay 800 weight of Tobacco for rent] has a wife and several small children to maintain (which is the case of many among us), and supposing him to make 1000 *lb.* Top Tobacco, and 500 *lb.* good Second Tobacco, which will be a good crop: when he comes to pay his landlord for his rent, he will have left 200 *lb.* Top Tobacco, and 500 *lb.* of Second Tobacco, to maintain his family, which is but a small quantity: But now let us suppose, that if we had an Inspection Law, what would he have then to maintain his family? Why, he would have but 200 *lb.* Top Tobacco, because his 500 *lb.* Second Tobacco must be destroyed; which, at the prices Tobacco sells at now, the Top at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* cent, and the Second at 8 *s. per* cent, will produce him 3 *l.* 5 *s.* whereas, if he had but the 200 *lb.* Top Tobacco, allowing it to sell for 16 *s.* 8 *d. per* cent, he would only have 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to support his family; which would be debarring the man of above half his profit, that he should get on his whole Crop, because if his Trash was destroyed, his Second would advance in price as well as his Top "Tobacco." The expence of 17000 *l.* the condition which the poor People would be reduc'd to under an Inspection Law, and the small Advantages and Inconveniences which are not explain'd (as has been already observ'd) make up the sum total of this Author's Arguments against an Inspection Law, which I will now consider in their order.

As to the dreadful sum of 17000 *l.* which seems to have put him in a terrible fright, and that he would endeavor to frighten others with, I beg leave to ask him a few Questions. Pray, Mr. *Q in the Corner*, don't you know that if there was an Inspection Law, that there are several Men in the Country, who would be glad to build proper and convenient Warehouses at their own cost and charge, for the sake of the Rent which would become due for Tobacco to be lodg'd in them? Would not the building of such Houses, in such manner, lessen the sum of 17000 *l.*?

Do you not know, Sir, that we have a Paper Currency among us established by Law, and that it is in the power of the Legislature to apply as much of that Currency to the building such Ware-houses, as will not be built by private Persons, and to replace that Money again, with the Interest of Four *per Cent* out of the Rent, which will become due for the Tobacco that shall be lodged in such Ware-houses, without adding one Farthing to our Taxes? Do you not know, Sir, that when the Money and Interest of it are thus replaced, the future Rents of Ware-houses may be applied to the lessening of Taxes? This I am informed is the case in *Virginia*, and I believe can be prov'd. A due consideration of these Questions will I hope induce you to abandon your Fears, and recover your Senses.

Now, Mr. *Q in the Corner*, let us consider your favourite Case of the poorer sort, whom you have taken under your powerful protection, and permit me earnestly to intreat you to lay your hand upon your heart, and answer those who are out of your Corner, Whether you could hope to impose on any of them, so far as to persuade them to fear, or even suspect, that all or any part of the poorer sort of People's, or any People's, good Second Tobacco, would be destroy'd under an Inspection Law, and that their Top Tobacco alone should escape the Flames? I think it is absolutely impossible you could suppose any number of Men in their Senses, and out of *your Corner*, could be so stupid, as to induce you to entertain any such hopes; and if you could not, is it not astonishing that you would expose yourself, by advancing such a palpable and glaring Untruth in the public manner you have done? The condition of the poor Man who will have 200 wt. of Top Tobacco, and 500 wt. of good Second to lay out, in all human probability, under an Inspection Law, will be, that he will get as many Necessaries, or very near it, for those two Quantities, as he can do in the present situation for his whole Crop.

Now as to Mr. *Q in the Corner*'s favourite Burning and Shipping Law; I suppose he means by a Shipping Law, a Law to limit or appoint a time when Tobacco may be shipp'd, and a restraint of shipping at any other time. Upon this supposition I may be allow'd to observe, that we have experienc'd both, that if the burning Law, had been advantageous to the Country, it wou'd not have been dropt as it was, and an Act pass'd to exempt a great many who had transgress'd it, from any Prosecutions. The Law to limit the Time of Shipping was soon repeal'd, and any limitation of that sort is impracticable in time of War.

It wou'd therefore, in my humble opinion, be very imprudent to take up a Scheme which has been tried and found not to answer the end proposed by it; as if wou'd be not to come into

to one which has been upon long experience found by our Neighbours and Rivals in Trade, to be of the greateſt advantage; eſpecially as I humbly conceive, that no ſubſtantial Reaſon can be aſſign'd why the ſame Cauſe ſhould not produce the ſame Effect here, as it has among our Neighbours.

Readers ſeems to have diſoblig'd Mr. *Q. in the Corner*, by theſe Expreſſions of his, "ſome will ſay that the Trading People will "be greatly advantaged by an Inſpection Law (but I hope we "are not to conſider them alone) and that they will give an "advanced Price for our Tobacco, becauſe it will have the In"ſpector's ſtamp on the Hogſheads:" And then this notable Queſtion follows, "What can't the Merchants get Receivers "that will do them as much Juſtice as the Inſpectors? And the ſolution is as remarkable as the Queſtion, *to wit*, "ſurely "equally as juſt and honeſt." Now, Sir, if a Man who is at large ſhould happen to meet you out of your *corner*, he may perhaps, after this preliminary queſtion, pray, Sir, have trading people interfered with you, or incurr'd your diſpleaſure, ſo far as to hurry you into abſurdities? aſk you theſe queſtions, How is it poſſible to conſider trading people alone, as to the conſequences of an Inſpection Law, if it will induce them to give us an advanced price for our Tobacco, *becauſe it will have the ſtamp of the Inſpectors upon the Hogſheads?* Is it not our intereſt to have an advanc'd price for our Tobacco, let it proceed from what cauſe it will? Is it not our intereſt to promote any cauſe that will produce this effect? Are the trading people alone conſider'd, or are we not included in the conſideration of the conſequences of an Inſpection Law? Will not you permit theſe trading people to judge for themſelves, whether it is more to their advantage, to depend on the ſanction which the Inſpector's ſtamp on the hogſheads will give, or to rely upon the juſtice and honeſty of receivers?

I would aſk you, Sir, whether you have had any conſiderable quantity of Tobacco received for you? If you have, whether you have not been ſometimes impoſed on by your receiver? If you have not, I will venture to affirm, that you have been more fortunate in the choice of your receivers than other people; but ſuppoſe you have been thus fortunate, have you not, when you have been out of your *corner*, heard many loud and juſt complaints of the negligence and knavery of Receivers? But let us ſuppoſe Receivers as honeſt and careful as any ſet of men can poſſibly be; I believe it is abſolutely impoſſible for them, with all their care and honeſty, to guard againſt the frauds of people who are skilful in the arts of falſe packing, eſpecially where the Tobacco is very heavy; they cannot guard againſt falſe taring, nor againſt the uncertainty of ſteelyards, nor againſt uncaſing good Tobacco and putting Traſh in the room of it, nor againſt the damage it may, and frequently does ſuſtain, in leaky houſes, or lying on damp or wet floors, nor againſt the damage which is often occaſioned by rolling Tobacco; not to mention that it often happens, that the heading comes out, and a good deal of it is ſtolen.

I hope people, who are out of Mr. *Q.'s corner*, will conſider, that all the ſtaple, and other commodities, of *Great-Britain*, are under Parliamentary regulations, that not any thing paſſes without a ſtamp; that theſe Regulating acts cannot be carried into execution without charge. No reaſonable man can imagine, that the *Engliſh* or *Britiſh* Parliament was not convinced of the neceſſity of theſe acts, to guard againſt the frauds of manufacturers, as the moſt proper, or rather only means of keeping up the reputation of the *Britiſh* manufactures in foreign countries. I have Sir *William Temple's* authority with me on this ſubject, who, ſpeaking of the *Dutch*, expreſſes himſelf in theſe terms: "Order and exactneſs in managing their trade, "*which brings their commodities in credit abroad*. This was "firſt introduc'd by ſevere laws and penalties, but is ſince grown "into cuſtom. Thus there have been thirty placarts (which a"mong them are of the ſame force as Acts of Parliament in "*Britain*) about the manner of curing, pickling, and barrel"ling Herrings. Thus all Arms made at *Utrecht* are forfeited, "if ſold without Mark, or marked without Tryal. And I ob"ſerv'd, that in the *Indian* Houſe, that all the pieces of bear"let, which are ſent in great quantities to thoſe parts, are mar"ked with the *Engliſh* arms, and inſcriptions in *Engliſh*; by "which they maintain the credit gain'd to that commodity by "our former trade to parts *where it is now loſt or decayed.*"

Wou'd it not be very imprudent in the people of *Maryland*, to ſuppoſe againſt all experience and common ſenſe, that the beſt and moſt effectual Reputation of their trade is not abſolutely neceſſary, or that they ought not to imitate the example of the wiſeſt trading nations in the world, who have been attentive to the means or eſtabliſhing the reputation of every branch of their trade, as the *Virginians* have done, which puts that country in a very happy and flouriſhing condition, compar'd with ours?

I have not ſeen *Mercator's* calculation, to which Mr. *Q. in the Corner* objects; nor do I underſtand his; and therefore have no inclination to grope in the dark with him, in or out of his *corner*. But I will endeavour to ſhew ſome of the advantages which, I am perſuaded will flow from an Inſpection Law.

Firſt, It will induce traders to come among us, and to bring ready money, as well as goods, to purchaſe our Tobacco, as they do in *Virginia*; our people will by this means get money to anſwer their moſt preſſing occaſions, and, in particular, to pay their Quit Rents, which it is very difficult for them to do at preſent: And there will be no occaſion for Revenue Bills, or other expedients, to raiſe a fund as an equivalent for Quit Rents, which cannot be effected, without laying too heavy a burthen on Tobacco.

2dly, It will reſcue many people from the griping talons of mercileſs uſurers, and remove the hard pay neceſſity too many are under, of ſubmitting to the ſevere terms of ſuch; which terms, in a little time, give the gentry almoſt an abſolute dominion over the property of thoſe who fall into their hands.

3dly, As the ſoil of *Maryland* is much better than that of *Virginia*, and that there is no difference in the climate in prejudice of the former, our people may make better Tobacco than can be made in *Virginia*; which will give the *Marylanders* the ſame, or near the ſame advantages over the *Virginians*, as they now have over us.

4thly, Inſpectors Notes, for very ſmall quantities of Tobacco, would, as they do in *Virginia*, paſs as current pay in payments, as our Paper Money bills now do; which would be a very great eaſe to people, who find it very difficult to get even our Paper Money, to anſwer the moſt urgent calls.

5thly, It will effectually ſecure to us the benefit of our Staple which we are in manifeſt danger of loſing, by the *Virginians* increaſing the number of their ſlaves (of which they will procure a great many from hence), ſo as to enable them to ſupply almoſt, if not all, the *European* markets with Tobacco; and whenever that happens to be the caſe, it will be in vain for us to endeavour, or attempt to retrieve the reputation of our Staple.

6thly, Thoſe who owe Tobacco (which is the unhappy caſe of too many), cannot poſſibly, in the preſent ſituation, diſcharge their debts, and get common neceſſaries; for were they to pay all their Tobacco towards their old debts, they muſt unavoidably contract new ones, or ſtarve; and their debts will increaſe upon them in the ſame proportion as their ability to pay them will decreaſe (which are certain conſequences of the ſcarcity of Tobacco, and dearneſs and ſcarcity of goods); whereas, if there was an Inſpection Law, there would be a reduction of Tobacco debts, officers fees, and other Tobacco payments; which would enable an induſtrious man (who does not owe more than one crop) to pay off one half in one year, the reſt the enſuing year, and ſubſiſt comfortably on the other half both years, and to lay up ſomething every year afterwards; and would alſo enable one neighbour to aſſiſt another, or a friend, in diſtreſs.

7thly, It will prevent the great delay in loading of ſhips, which the freighters muſt certainly pay the charge of: It will reduce the quantity of Tobacco to ſuch a degree of certainty, that thoſe to whom it ſhall be conſign'd will know what ſhips to ſend, when to ſend, and expect the Tobacco home; when to ſend to the beſt markets, and how much will go to market: It will prevent the damages which are occaſioned by Winter paſſages; and it will prevent our own Trafh, as well as a great deal of Trafh which is brought from *Virginia*, from going to market; which depreciates our beſt Tobacco, and will totally ruin the reputation of our Staple, and put it paſt retrieving or recovery.

I will own, that I foreſee ſome inconveniences that will attend an Inſpection Law, and I don't queſtion but there may be others of the ſame nature, which do not occur to me at preſent; and therefore ſhall only trouble the reader with the following ſpecimen.

Firſt, I am perſuaded the little trade we now have, which is in few hands, will increaſe, and be carried on by many; which will excite ſuch an emulation, and ſo much induſtry, as will be

greatest ſervice to the whole province (the few excepted are now in poſſeſſion, and dread the thoughts of others with them).

2. It will put it in the Planter's power to chooſe whom he deal with, for any thing he has to ſell, or wants to buy; as becomes a freeman; and ſo far to reſent any ill treatment or oppreſſion, that himſelf or his neighbour has met with, have nothing more to do with the oppreſſor.

3. It will put it out of the power of a man of figure or intereſt, who may have a longing mind to a bit of good land, lies convenient to him, and belongs to a man of an inferior rank, to get that delicious morſel for half it's value.

A. B.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Thurſday laſt *Thomas Lamb* had Sentence of Death paſſed upon him at the Provincial Court Bar, for the Murder of a Negro, mentioned in a former *Gazette*; and we hear he is to be Executed on the 15th Inſtant in *Prince George's* County, near the Place where the Fact was committed.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,

Ship *Kent*, John Barret, for Rhode Iſland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE *LATIN* and *GREEK* Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADDOCK, Rector of *St. Thomas's* Pariſh, in *Baltimore* County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday the 15th of May, at the Subſcriber, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne, *for Bills of Exchange or Current Money.*

SEVERAL choice young Negro Slaves, ſundry Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep. The ſale to begin preciſely at 9 of the Clock. AARON RAWLINGS.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

ONE Thouſand or 1200 Buſhels of *Indian* Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot where *Edward Rumney* lately dwelt, in *Annapolis*. Enquire of RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction,

ON Friday the 22d Day of *May*, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 13 Foot Beam; carries 45 Hogſheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be ſeen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the Houſe of *Samuel Middleton* in *Annapolis*, or on board the ſaid Sloop lying in the Dock. DAVID ROSS, for

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON Thurſday the 7th Day of *May*, 1747, at the Plantation on *Anne Arundel* Manor; (near to *Weſt* River,) where Mr. *John Hall* formerly Dwelt, a choice Parcel of Negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange; as alſo ſome Horſes, Cattle, and Hogs, for Sterling or Current Money. HENRY HALL.

The Depoſition of Margaret Macculham,

AGed 35, or thereabouts, being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, depoſeth, that ſome time after that Action in *Calvert* County Court was ended, between *John Hance* and *Adderton Skinner*, *Mary Freeman* told this Deponent, that *John Hance* had ſtrove her out of her Life about this curſed Law Suit, and that ſhe did not know what he would have her to do in it more than ſhe had done; and ſtrikes her Hand on the Table, and ſwore ſhe'd ſue him——n'd if ever ſhe went to *Annapolis*.

And this Deponent alſo depoſeth, that ſome ſhort Time after the Action was ended between the aboveſaid *Hance* and *Skinner*, in the Provincial Court, ſhe went to *Thomas Talbott's*, and there found *Elizabeth Harris*, who told *Sarah* the Wife of the above-named *Talbott*, and this Deponent, that *John Hance* had reported about in the Neighbourhood, that the people at *Annapolis* laugh'd at her, and made game of her, becauſe ſhe wore her Daughter's Riding-coat; and that the ſaid *Elizabeth* was very much diſpleaſed at the ſaid *John Hance* for being ſo ungrateful for ſaying what he did, and that ſhe would tell him as well of it: And this Deponent depoſeth, that the ſaid *Elizabeth*, at the ſame Time, told this Deponent and ſaid *Sarah Talbot*, that *John Hance* opened the Door of the Room in which *Mary Freeman* was ſick, to come in and ſee her; and the ſaid *Mary* lifted up her Hands, and puſh'd them from her, and told *John Hance* to be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body for ever; and repeated the ſame Words over three or four Times. And this Deponent depoſeth alſo, that the ſaid *Elizabeth Harris* ſaid ſhe aſk'd *John Hance*, what he thought on't, or whether it did not trouble his Conſcience, that *Mary Freeman* ſhould ſpeak ſuch Words on her Death bed? *Hance* replied, ſhe did not know what ſhe ſaid; but *Elizabeth Harris* told ſaid *Hance*, *Mary Freeman* was as much in her Senſes as he was, but that ſhe could not ſpeak ſo plain, but might be well underſtood. And this Deponent alſo depoſeth, that *Sarah Talbot*, the Wife of the above-named *Thomas Talbot*, hath told this Deponent ſeveral Times, that ſhe heard the ſaid *Elizabeth Harris* ſpeak the Words abovementioned; and this Deponent depoſeth, that *Elizabeth Harris* ſaid ſhe would take her Affirmation of it. And this Deponent further depoſeth, that ſhe was ſome ſhort time after at old Widow *Monett's*, and there was *Sarah* the Wife of *John Hance*; and ſhe told them what ſhe had heard *Elizabeth Harris* ſay, and *Sarah Hance* turn'd as white as a Clout, and ſaid *Elizabeth Harris* had beſt hold her Tongue, or *John Hance* would trounce her for it. And this Deponent alſo depoſeth, that after *Thomas Talbott* knew ſhe had told the Words which ſhe heard *Elizabeth Harris* ſpeak in his Houſe, he was very angry with this Deponent, and ſaid 'twas dangerous to talk of it; for *Skinner* would have his Wife's and this Deponent's Oath about it; and hath been ſo diſpleas'd ever ſince, that he will not ſpeak to this Deponent. *This Depoſition taken by*

April 12, 1747. SUTTON ISAACKS.

The Depoſition of Elizabeth Monett,

AGed 70 years, being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, depoſeth, that ſhe was at *John Hance's* Houſe that Day he ſent his Negro Boy *Frank* home, to bring the News that *Mary Freeman* was dead; and this Deponent depoſeth, ſhe heard *Sarah Hance* aſk *Frank*, whether his Maſter was in the Room when *Mary Freeman* died? and this Deponent depoſeth ſhe heard *Frank* tell *Sarah Hance* No; his Maſter would have gone into the Room, but *Mary Freeman* would not let him come in, but bid him be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body for ever; And this Deponent depoſeth, ſhe heard *Sarah Hance* bid *Frank* hold his Tongue, ſhe would not believe him. *Sworn before me,*

SUTTON ISAACKS.

The Depoſition of Rachel Ellis,

AGed——Years, being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, depoſeth, that *Sarah Talbott*, the Wife of *Thomas Talbott*, told this Deponent, that *Elizabeth Harris* ſoon after ſhe came from *Annapolis*, told at their Houſe, that *John Hance* came into the Room where *Mary Freeman* was ſick, to ſee her, and *Mary Freeman* bid him be gone out of her Sight, for he had ruin'd her Soul and Body. *Sworn before*

March 20, 1746-7. SUTTON ISAACKS.

The Depoſition of Adderton Skinner,

AGed 68 Years, being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, depoſeth, that *Eleanor* the Wife of *Edward Edwards*, told this Deponent, that when *Mary Freeman* was ſick at their Houſe, ſhe called out to *Elizabeth Harris*, one of the ſaid *Mary Freeman's* Neighbours, that came from *Calvert* County with her, *O Mrs. Harris, I'm ruin'd, I'm ruin'd, I'm ruin'd!* And *Elizabeth Harris* anſwered her, and ſaid, *Well, Mary, if thou art ruin'd, I did not ruin thee.* And this Deponent depoſeth, that the ſaid *Eleanor* told him, that was all *Mary Freeman* did Cry at their Houſe, and at Mrs. *Hill's*, where the ſaid *Mary* departed this Life, *She was ruin'd, ſhe was ruin'd!*

Sworn to before me,

April 28, 1747. ROBERT GORDON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th of *May*, at *Chester-Town* in *Kent* County (for the sole Advantage of *John Owen* of *London*, and the proper Representatives of *William Belch* deceased), Eighteen Years Lease of one Moiety of a Lot in *Chester-Town*, belonging to the Estate of Capt. *Richard Lux*, deceased; on which is a Dwelling-House, 40 Feet in Front, and 20 Feet deep, compleatly finished, with a Brick Cellar under it; a Storehouse, bakehouse, two large Ovens for carrying on the Baking Business; a Kitchen, Stable, a paled Garden and Yard, with a Brick Well; all the Improvements are new, and in good Repair. There is a Clause in the Lease, which obliges the Heir at Law, if he re-enters on the Premises at the Expiration of the Term, to pay the Person in Possession what two indifferent Men, chose by them, shall judge the Improvements to be worth.

JOHN GALLOWAY, Administrator.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to Sale 400 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Battbilder's Resolution*, lying on *Morgan's* Creek in the County aforesaid, belonging to the Heirs of *Edward Batburst*, deceased, on which *Elizabeth Ricketts* lately dwelt, by

JOHN GALLOWAY, and
SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

Mr. Green,

HEre is a certain cousin of mine, one Mr. *Q in the Corner*, a very shrewd fellow indeed; for he outdoes every body in stile and argument. Who would think that one in a corner could write so much to the purpose as he does? he *speaks as never man spake*, and argues like a lusty fellow, without a grain of Logic. From his youth, he accustom'd himself to mistake Presumption for Demonstration; and now he is grown old, his great genius comprehends every thing so exactly, that whenever he writes upon any subject, *he is well assured* (such is his modesty), *that he is on the right side of the question.* He sets his subject in such a light, as to place it quite beyond the reach of vulgar understanding, or common sense; and his observations are just as agreeable to nature and experience, as his stile is to the rules of Grammar and Rhetoric.

But I shall forget the stile of our family, which please, Sir, to excuse; it is a kind of superfetation of words, and abounds with exuberant tautology.——I shall get into it presently probably, if once I but fairly set my hand to the pen, to write *that*, *that* ought to be writ and argued upon the subject proposed, which *Mr. Q. in the Corner* and I understand alike; and *if I had not often considered the subject in all it's parts*, wherewithal, as it were, to form a judgment thereupon, and also separated it's *parts* one from another, so as not to have it in my power to unite them again, *That unless I was well assured that I am upon the right side of the Question, I should think myself at a loss what to say on this head.* Confound *this head*, I say! there is too much lead in it, and too many words without meaning thereunto annexed; and we must wait long enough, I apprehend, indeed, for the wit, before it is squeezed out; for, dear me! and alas! how can that come out which never went in?

But to state the case fairly and squarely, asking my good cousin's pardon therefore, *considering how much the people are indebted* to Mr. *Q*, and his clan, *in a Corner*, for writing so much and so little to the purpose, I think it is needless to [illegible] any more obligations of this kind on their heads, 'til once [illegible] pay thro' the nose, largely, for what they have got already, [illegible] fore, *with* which to carry on their trade *with*; and there[illegible] Sir, we ought to think of *lessening* these blunders, *instead of increasing them*; *which any more of this stuff will greatly multiply them. But pray let us think and wish*, that the people [illegible] not turn a set of beggarly wretches; and we, their scribbling partizans, lost to all manner of common sense, a set of gaping tools, fit for nothing but to be laugh'd at; perhaps, prob[illegible] we may gape long enough, before any thing drops into [illegible] mouths therefrom. And now, notwithstanding, *that that*, [illegible] *that* shrewd cousin of mine has advanced from the co[illegible] seems to come down upon us, as it were, with a dead we[illegible] plump; yet, *if I may be permitted to give my vote*, I would [illegible] only *with my heart subscribe*, but also, *with my hand grant* [illegible] allow you, that it all goes for nothing, unless you admit of [illegible] *there* other conclusion, thereunto belonging. *Well*, now [illegible] posing, as it were, *That a man has a wife and several [illegible] children to maintain*; or supposing they are *great children*, [illegible] as my good cousin Mr. *Q in the Corner* and I, or if you [illegible] to grant my cousin all the advantages thereupon, let the [illegible] dren be both small and great, all twinging, rapping, bounc[illegible] boys, or whimpering, simpering, silly girls; or, *an't [illegible] your worship*, swinging boys and simpering girls, both toge[illegible] in a lump conjointly; what shall he do with all this lumb[illegible] how shall he get rid of the trashy part? Burn it! I know not, [illegible] you are for *Inspecting*, you rob him of all the *Seconds*, and Lo[illegible] knows of how much *per cent* besides; but if you are for *Bur[illegible]ing* the Lumber outright, both the *top* and the bottom, that is [illegible] say, the *Seconds*, are left intire; and so you miraculously [illegible] the whole, after you have burnt a part: Well said, excelle[illegible] cousin of mine! Well Sir, but to proceed, and so forth, *hope the poorer sort* of our cousins *are to be regarded as well [illegible] the better sort*, that is, I mean, as if I should say, the *rich[illegible] sort*; for *God wot*, the *poorer sort* are always the *worst sort* [illegible] folks, and the *richer sort* the honester, wiser, more virtuou[illegible] *better sort* of people, excepting such as dwell *in corners*; so y[illegible] may sort them as you please, but I think it will puzzle you [illegible] sort them better than my cousin and I have done. But pra[illegible] cousin, if you do not *consider the fine trading people*, as you c[illegible] them, we may go whistle for a market, as long as they can [illegible] better and cheaper supplied elsewhere; and so our best me[illegible] chantable Leaf-Tobacco, being mixed with a heap of tr[illegible] *trashy* stuff, will make very good bum fodder. *What*, cou[illegible] *cannot we find Receivers that will do us as much justice as I[illegible] spectors? surely, equally as just and honest*; tho' experience ev[illegible] ces the contrary. *Let us likewise also consider too*, these fi[illegible] *trading people*, good Sir, are not fools enough to take all [illegible] trouble and expence upon themselves, and yet pay you a [illegible] price, after they have done discharging of receivers, and a p[illegible] cel of *travelling journeymen* and *stillyard-carriers*. Hei[illegible] noble cousin in the corner!

To conclude, Sir, I am for burning all, sloupe and roupe, i[illegible] this manner: Put all the trash in one heap, and Devil a thi[illegible] else but trash you will find thereabout; and so taking my *cou[illegible] in the corner's* scribble, and my own scribble, which alas, *[illegible] very few or none*, but will own to be both of them *first [illegible] trash*, light them at one end, and clapping them to the oth[illegible] trash, make a good large bonfire, and jump ourselves into th[illegible] middle of it, tossing up our caps, with a *God save the King*; fo[illegible] I say it is better to go off merrily in a frolick, than to die beg[illegible] gars for want of a due *Inspection*. *I hope our wise Representatives will not so much as mention the name of* my *cousin in the corner*, but kindly leave him in that obscurity, in which it must be confessed he wisely affects to dwell; *which, I am well assured, will be to the general satisfaction of the greatest part of the people of this Province*; notwithstanding that foolish maxim in the Mathematics, that *The whole is greater than any of it's parts.* So wishing the Lord may open our eyes before it is too late, I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient,
Obsequious Servant,
P. ON A PINNACLE.

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